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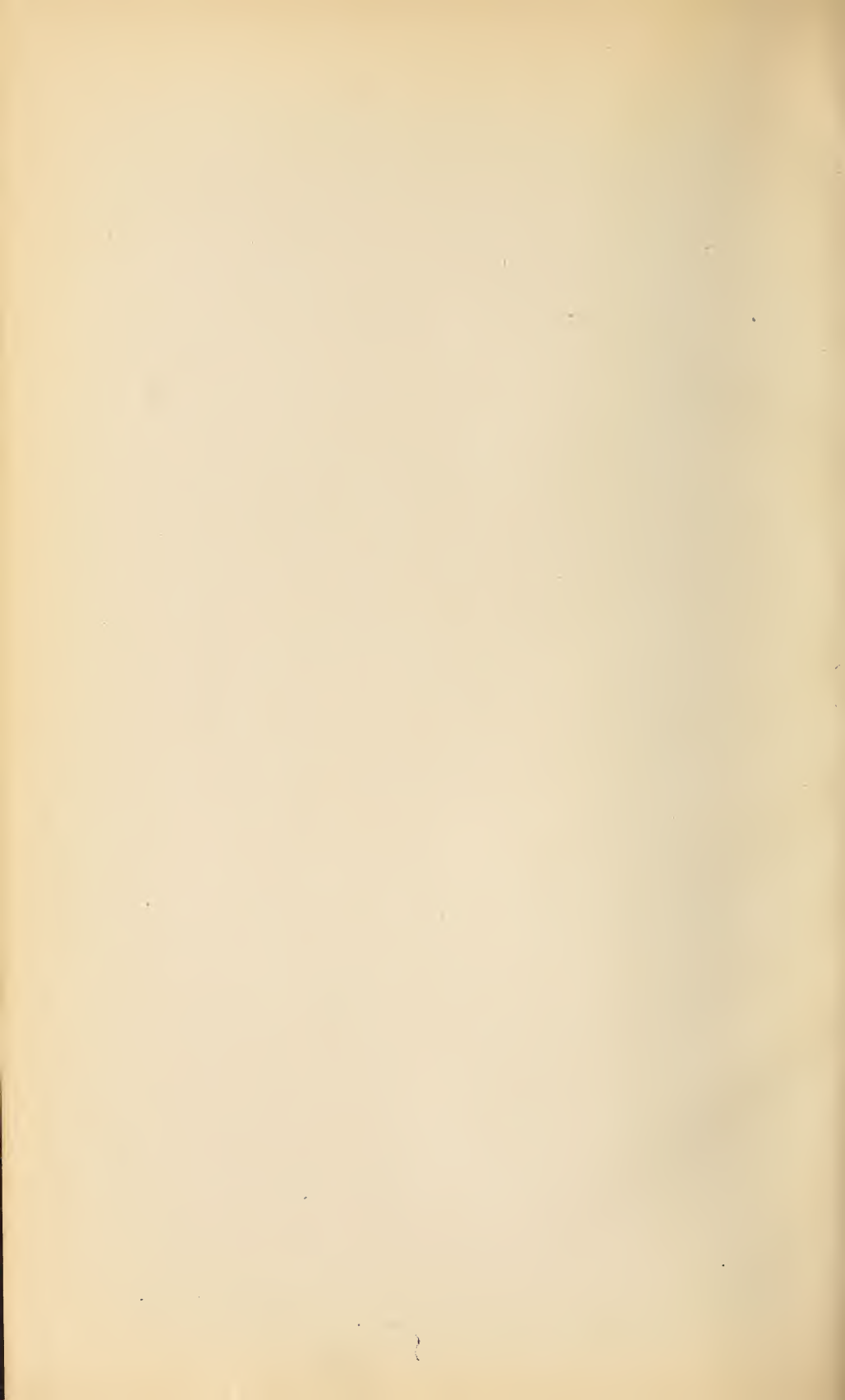
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.









SAMUEL GILMAN BROWN,

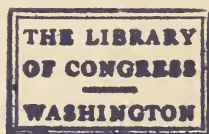
D. D., LL. D.

*Samuel
Brown*

*(1840-1880)
1840-1880*

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The attention of "the Club" was called to the death of Rev. Dr. SAMUEL G. BROWN, at its first meeting held after that sad event occurred. The devotion of ex-President BROWN to this circle, and the graces and charms which he exhibited in connection with it, prompted his associates to wish to preserve a simple memorial of his membership and of the spirit which imbued it, and that end is best attained by some of his own words. These pages contain a sketch of the history of "the Club," in which his mastery of style and his genial glow of thought are illustrated.

Rev. Dr. BROWN was at home in "the Club." He became its guest in February, 1868, and met with it in that relation, accepted, however, and honored as a member without election, until he discovered the lack of that formality, when his certificate was voted to date from his first attendance. He enjoyed "the Club," as its members delighted in his presence. His wide range of reading and meditation, his acquaintance with the themes which occupy

men's minds and concern institutions and governments, his familiarity with distinguished persons in many fields of labor, and his intimate conversance with the best authors in prose and poetry, in our own and other tongues, illustrated the ripeness of culture, the activity and scope of intellectual life, the fullness of manhood which we all recognize.

His mastery of the English language was as apparent in the informal talks of our little circle, as in his most elaborate productions, and it was the simple beauty and richness of beaten gold at hand for daily use. His social and moral qualities were such as few attain. They were the expression of a soul unselfish, aspiring, true and worthy, taking thankfully the good in his fellows, generous but not blind to their faults, attuned to a perpetual melody of principle and thought and life.

“Such harmony is in immortal souls.”

REV. SAMUEL GILMAN BROWN, D. D., LL. D., son of FRANCIS BROWN, president of Dartmouth college, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, January 4, 1813. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1831, and at Andover Theological Seminary, in 1837. Professor of oratory in Dartmouth college from 1840 to 1863, he then assumed the chair of intellectual philosophy there. He was president of Hamilton college from 1866 to 1881. He died suddenly in Utica, November 4, 1883. 5.

“Only a step into the open air
Out of a tent already luminous
With light that shines through its transparent
walls.”

[PRINTED FOR MEMBERS OF THE CLUB ONLY]

Utica Club
11

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF

"THE CLUB."

READ BEFORE THE CLUB NOVEMBER 11, 1879.

It seems to me only too evident that the pleasant duty of preparing a brief record of the origin and life of the Club should have been assigned to some other member of it rather than to myself; to one of our number for example whose lifelong familiarity with Utica has led to the faithful and interesting record of its early inhabitants and its early customs; or to some other familiar from the first with every movement which has led to what the present members of the Club see and enjoy to-day.

It is natural that persons of similar tastes and pursuits should meet for social enjoyment under conditions fitted to diminish the restraints of ordinary intercourse, and to increase the pleasures which intelligence, wit, humor and good fellowship are pretty sure to bring with them. So have naturally sprung up among almost every cultivated people, certain associations, assemblies,

Utica Club, 1879-80

societies of persons brought together by elective affinities broad or narrow, for mutual enjoyment; sometimes simply for pleasure, sometimes for improvement; now for social delight or harmless folly, and then for serious work; sometimes for games of chance or skill, as of cards, or of chess, and sometimes for athletic sports, for foreign travel, or the climbing of mountains hitherto inaccessible. So variously does the social element of our nature assert itself, and on the whole, with so much advantage.

The origin of the term Club is not quite clear, but its meaning is tolerably well defined. As those associations whose objects are grave and serious, the encouragement of industries, sciences and arts, are called societies and academies, so those associations where social pleasure or social convenience predominates, seem to take the more familiar name of Club. Dr. Johnson defines "Club" as "an assembly of good fellows meeting under certain conditions." Of course this distinction and definition are not absolute and without exception, and clubs for political and party ends, or for temporary and special purposes, are not unknown in England or America.

Of social clubs London, I presume, presents the greatest variety and the most splendid examples.

They are numbered by scores and perhaps by hundreds. I have before me a list of nearly fifty of these, the distinctive names, in many cases indicating their peculiar character and claims. The following are some of them. The Alpine; Army and Navy; Athenæum; City Liberal; Civil and United Service; East India United Service; Conservative; Garrick; Gresham; Guards; Junior Army and Navy; Junior United Service; Naval and Military; Oriental; Oxford and Cambridge; Reform; Travelers; Union; United Service; United University; Wanderers, &c., &c. The number of members of each of these is limited, and varies from a few score to 2,500 and 3,000. The election is by nomination, and a few black balls may exclude. The entrance fee varies from five guineas to forty, and the annual subscription from three to fifteen guineas. This insures only the privileges of the club house or rooms. Everything specially ordered is paid for at the time. The club houses are among the most conspicuous architectural structures of the metropolis. They are palaces in size, and the completeness and amplitude of their provision for the convenience and comfort of the members could be possible only in a community of vast wealth, and practically of unlimited resources.

The social power of some of these clubs is immense, and they have sometimes played an important part among the unseen, intangible but mighty forces which modify or control human actions on the largest scale. A history of the clubs of London, if it could be written, would be among the most curious and interesting books in the world. In this country the attempt has been made to introduce and maintain similar associations, but with the exception of a few sustained by some patriotic, æsthetic or political motive, the attempts have had but moderate success. Whether from lack of *superabundant* wealth, or because we have no metropolis, like London or Paris, the common centre of social, political and commercial power, or from the stronger attraction of home, club-life being thought to be a decided antagonist to domestic enjoyment, or from lack of suitable material, or because the disparting and divergent forces are stronger than those of cohesion or gravitation, club-life of *this kind*, seems to be with us rather like an exotic, to be cultivated with care, under glass, (so to speak,) and looked at rather than used. Few of these clubs, however, of which I have spoken, depend upon or specially encourage social gatherings of their members. The social element,

though powerful in its way, is found in the free and casual meetings, the feeling of equality and independence, and the certainty of general support which comes from similarity of tastes, and the union under a common roof and for common ends. To be expelled from one of these great clubs, or to be requested to leave, involves a kind of social ostracism hard indeed to be borne.

But clubs with less ambitious aims, and growing out of actual wants and living desires, among which we may class our own, are not unusual, have many times proved their great advantage, and have sometimes lived and flourished through several generations.

For my knowledge of the earliest days of our Club, I am dependent on the records which are, fortunately, quite full. It is a matter of gratification that we have present this evening, two of the four who on the 5th of January, 1866, met at the house of Dr. Bagg, "to confer on the propriety of forming a literary and philosophical society of a select and social nature." These two are our honored associates Dr. M. M. Bagg and Mr. Geo. C. Sawyer. The other three present at the first meeting were D. S. Heffron, Charles M. Davis and Dr. S. G. Wolcott. Besides these, four others had signified their assent to the

plan. Although their names are not mentioned, they are believed to have been Ellis H. Roberts, Rev. Samuel M. Campbell, Robert S. Williams and Benjamin D. Gilbert.

At this same first meeting Rev. Dr. Campbell, (then pastor of the Westminster church,) Col. E. Jewett, Robert S. Williams and Benjamin D. Gilbert were elected members in addition to the eight first invited. Of these Col. Jewett seems not to have joined the Club. At the second meeting, at the house of Mr. Sawyer, January 9th, 1866, there were present Messrs. Sawyer, Bagg, Davis, Wolcott, Campbell and Gilbert. A plan of association was presented by Dr. Bagg, according to previous appointment, and was adopted with amendments. The names and the only ones appended to the constitution are in the following order, evidently not in the order of their election.

D. S. Heffron,	Original Member,	January 5, 1866.
George C. Sawyer,	" "	January 5, 1866.
Charles M. Davis,	" "	January 5, 1866.
Samuel G. Wolcott,	" "	January 5, 1866.
Ellis H. Roberts,		January 9, 1866.
M. M. Bagg,	" "	January 5, 1866.
Benj. D. Gilbert,		January 5, 1866.
Resigned, December, 1867.		
Samuel M. Campbell,		January 9, 1866.
John P. Gray,		January 16, 1866.

A. G. Vermilye,	January 16, 1866.
Jas. K. Hitchcock,	January 23, 1866.
Wm. J. Bacon,	January 23, 1866.
J. Watson Williams,	February 6, 1866.
Ward Hunt,	February 27, 1866.
Samuel W. Fisher,	November 27, 1866.
John F. Seymour,	January 7, 1868.
Robert S. Williams.	

The following names complete the whole list of members so far as I can ascertain.

Alex. S. Johnson,	September 15, 1868.
Alex. Seward,	November 28, 1867.
Erastus Clark,	September 15, 1868.
Dr. J. B. Andrews,	
A. M. Beardsley,	
Milton H. Merwin,	
Isaac S. Hartley,	
Edward North,	
Francis G. Wood,	
W. E. Ford,	
S. G. Brown.	

At the second meeting above spoken of, January 9, 1866, a name was given to the Club, which many of the members will hear now for the first time. It was called the "Se'en Night Club." Of some men, of some States, the name only has survived, while they themselves have long been of the things that were. Of our society the name only has died, while the Club has

grown in strength and honor. Perhaps the christening never fairly took place; or the titular designation was dropped for short, or the frequency of the meetings being changed it lost its appropriateness, or for other reasons the name fell into disuse and was finally lost altogether. I at least never heard of it till I found it in the early records.

At the meeting on the 16th of January, Ellis H. Roberts and Dr. John P. Gray,—the first, one of the original eight, and the second (the record says) an early preference of those attending the incipient meeting, but not then invited through fear lest his professional duties might prevent his attendance—were elected members, and also Dr. A. G. Vermilye.

There is not time to mention in detail the several elections of members, but among the earliest are found James Watson Williams, Judge Ward Hunt, Mr. J. K. Hitchcock, Dr. S. W. Fisher, Mr. John F. Seymour, Mr. Alexander Seward and Mr. Erastus Clark.

Among the early resolutions adopted by the Club, was one suggested by a delicate sense of propriety. It was offered by Mr. Heffron and was to this effect, that “all discussions and acts of this Club in reference to the election of its

members shall be kept strictly private." It would evidently be well always to bear this rule in mind. Not every good or learned or active citizen is "clubbable," to use Dr. Johnson's term; and it was early felt that while, for one cause or another, a person proposed, however excellent and worthy in the main, might not be elected, it certainly would not be wise by any possibility to allow unfriendliness to be thereby engendered or encouraged.

It may be proper to say here that the interest of the Club, and therefore to a considerable extent its prosperity, has depended a good deal upon the excellence of our several secretaries. The first of these was Dr. Bagg, and I need not say how full and satisfactory were the reports of those early meetings, on which I have mainly depended in preparing this sketch. In the history of the Club, if it ever is fully written, we shall not have to grope in the dark, or, like the early historians of our race, stumble along mistaking Angles for Jutes and Danes for Saxons, but the lines will be clear and complete. Dr. Bagg was followed by Mr. Sawyer, who seems to have set the example of complete reports of the discussions, giving to each individual speaker the full credit and full responsibility for his opinions, which has formed in the

judgment of many of us, no small part of the real value of the Club.

On the 29th of October, 1867, I first find the clear chirography and careful report of a secretary whom we all honored, and who exalted his office, and spent his strength in thus perpetuating the tone and substance of our informal discussions. I refer, of course, to Mr. J. Watson Williams. Mr. W. seemed to enjoy that service, laborious though it was, and excused himself, for the most part, from all other, that he might better serve us in this. Holding a ready pen, and writing with great distinctness, his records are more full and more readable than one can easily find elsewhere. The reading of the record, as some of us remember, occupied no small part of the evening—extending as it sometimes did over ten, twelve, or fifteen pages of fine, clear writing—but it took up time which might have been worse spent, and served as a review, and sometimes for the correction of opinions hastily expressed or imperfectly understood. That the preparation was a labor, though a labor of love, no one can deny. It has always seemed to me a mistake that we did not carry to its completion the scheme of printing in full those earlier records, which certainly would have

furnished each member of the Club with a volume unique in character, and invested, for him at least, with a peculiar interest.

It is superfluous to say that our secretaries who succeeded Mr. Williams have admirably performed their duties, and that the records were remarkably complete, until the Club determined to shorten the reports or omit them altogether, so as to relieve the scribe of a labor which began to be too onerous.

May I be permitted to mention here that the first meeting of the Club which I attended, as a guest, was on the 4th of February, 1868, at the house of our honored associate Judge Hunt? I well recollect, without recurrence to the record, the subject and the general course of thought on that occasion. The subject was involved in the question, "Who is the first of living poets?" and the answers, I can say without partiality, were thoughtful and discriminating criticisms of the English and American poets of our own day, revealing a variety of judgments and probably not answering the question beyond doubt for all time to come.

It will not be out of place, I think, to mention the subjects discussed by the Club

at its earlier meetings. I take them in order from the first volume of the records. They were as follows:

1. The Modern Standard of Education.
2. *Hamlet*. [Showing the early allegiance of the Club to Shakspeare, an allegiance which has been held without abatement till the present hour.]
3. Physiognomy.
4. The Lecture System and its Uses.
5. What distance of time from great historical events is the period to record best their incidents and results?
6. *The Moral Sentiments of Shakspeare*.
7. Female Education.
8. The Uses of Fiction.
9. National Wit.
10. The Position of Edmund Burke in History.
11. The Character, History and Destiny of the N. A. Indians.
12. Is the English Language Deteriorating?
13. *Macbeth*.
14. The Good and the Evil of the French Revolution.
15. Lord Bacon; his Position in History.
16. Life and Character of Napoleon III.
17. The Rank of Macaulay as an Historian.
18. Epistolary Composition; its position in literature and its best examples.
19. *Falstaff as a Representative of Character*.
20. What is the true principle of Suffrage in a Republican Government?
21. Oliver Cromwell.

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22. *King Lear*.
 23. Diaries and Autobiographies.
 24. Laurence Sterne.
 25. The Drama.
 26. Dreams.
 27. Somnambulism.
 28. The Eastern Question.
 29. Newspapers.
 30. *Othello*.
 31. The Three Epics.
 32. Milton.
 33. The Natural Objects and Scenery of the greatest
interest in the United States.
 34. Goldsmith.
 35. The Disposal of the Dead; embracing Funeral Rites
and Burial Places.
 36. New England Puritanism.
 37. Charles Dickens.
 38. American Antiquities.
 39. The Italian Question.
 40. Who is the First of Living Poets? February 4, 1868.
 41. The Leading Mind of the American Revolution.
 42. The Art Gallery. March 3, 1868.
 43. *The Merchant of Venice*. March 17, 1868.

[The catalogue of subjects will be found continued on page 25.]

The forty-three subjects discussed during the first two years of the life of the Club, suggest the influences at work and some of their necessary results. A complete catalogue of subjects, which I hope to add to those just named, will show still

more fully the range of thought which our meetings have led us over.

During these thirteen years which have nearly passed since the four wise men presided over its birth, the Club has maintained itself with spirit and advantage. With the exception of a single winter, when, for many reasons the meetings were fewer and the attendance smaller than usual, there has been no lack of interest or efficiency. We have come to our fortnightly gatherings with an eager spirit, and if I may judge others by myself, have never left them without a sense of advantage. We have looked upon men and things through many eyes. Our curiosity has been both stimulated and gratified and subjects apparently barren have more than once proved fruitful topics of inquiry and rich with practical good. Of late we have perhaps given greater attention to what may be called the literary or æsthetic element in our meetings—to a careful preparation by reading and observation, for a sound discussion of the subjects, and have, of course, secured individually more valuable results.

It may at some time be thought worthy of consideration, whether considering the probability of the absence of some, we might not enlarge our number somewhat without endangering the social

and familiar element which constitutes a great charm of our gathering.

[It was found on inquiry that this had been done, raising the number from fifteen to eighteen, not including honorary members.]

May I be allowed here to interpolate a little piece of private information? There is one member of the Club,—he hopes and thinks he may call himself so,—who has never, to his knowledge, passed through the ordeal of an election. He first came into it by courtesy and private invitation, and soon by a kind of tacit consent found himself somehow named among the members, by no effort of his, certainly, but greatly to his pleasure. So by the strange necromancy of elective affinity, he grew to the new place as if it had been always his. As nature sometimes takes the place of art, and the wild olive branch, through pressure and friction, begins to send its living filaments into old stock, and to receive the juices of another life, so he has found himself, through the sleepless, ever-acting forces of social enjoyment and intellectual culture, growing into closer and closer union with the Club. Nor has any one, so far as his knowledge goes, attempted to arrest this vital process, or to sever this branch from a connection that has been so beneficent.

The Club is evidently conservative. It holds itself a little in reserve: is not to be approached in too great a hurry: does not "wear its heart upon its sleeve for daws to peck at;" and appears sometimes as hard to find and enter as the garden of the Hesperides. The way to it is as dark and doubtful as the light within is brilliant, the scene fair, and the entertainment all that heart can wish.

The Club is no mutual admiration society. Our very differences attract us. Independent in expressing opinion, and fearless of giving offense, because of honesty of conviction and of purpose, restrained only by the laws of courtesy, charity and good fellowship, each indulges his own idiosyncracies and nobody is the worse.

And yet the Club is wisely liberal. It seeks to have of all kinds provided they be good kinds. We have variety of age, profession and habit of life. We of the high church are not afraid of our brother of the lower order, and we who are free duly sympathize with our brethren who are in bonds as bound with them. We who are good democrats do not despise our republican friends because of their political blindness, and we good republicans still believe that our brothers of the democratic persuasion may be

saved, though it be as by fire; we who rejoice in the culture and refinement of this renowned city look kindly upon our friends from the rural districts, and we who enjoy the clear air of the Oneida hills have sufficient compassion for those who can see nothing but bricks and pavements.

I have thus very briefly and imperfectly sketched some of the events in the history of the Club, and suggested some of its salient characteristics; of *the* Club, for as we speak of *the* Sun so we speak of the Club, as of something which has no rival and no second. Whether it were better to *have* a name, a *new* name, since the old so soon was forgotten, it is not necessary now to consider. That the Club has been of advantage great and various, to the members of it, judging from my own experience, is undoubted. It has made us, I hope, more intelligent observers of many things, more diligent investigators of truth; has brought many subjects to our notice which, otherwise, we should never have thought of; has inspired us to read and study; has helped us to correct some mistakes; has made us more gentle and tolerant; has positively increased our social enjoyments;

has been a real solace in the hurry and trouble of daily life; has stored our minds with pleasant memories, has brought us into closer connection with many friends, by whom we have been cheered, and whom we, in turn, have in some degree pleased and helped, and so in countless ways it has done us good. All this and much more it has done for me. The recollection of the past, I am glad to think, I can never lose, and I shall deeply regret the hour whenever it may come, when I shall be compelled to give up my place in this cheerful and honored society.

I may add, I think, a word further. The good influences of the Club have extended far beyond ourselves. It has not been unfelt by our families, nor by those associated with them. It has had some influence even upon the good name of the city itself. Distinguished strangers from abroad, men of letters, jurists, and gentlemen of attainments and culture, have repeatedly been present at our symposium, and I trust have generally carried away a pleasant impression of the refinement and intelligence of the town. We have done something for the good name of the city at large. What this beautiful town needs, and almost the only thing to give it an unrivalled fame among all the inland cities of the State is,

within its boundaries or near to them a college or university of high endowments with all which that implies. But without that, or with its college a little too distant for the most active interchange of influences, a literary and social club like ours may minister largely to its intellectual good, may at least, plant germs which will hereafter spring and grow to overshadowing trees, of which others will eat the fruit—may start influences which will be more widely beneficent than we have ever conjectured.

When the Club ceases to produce any of these good results, private or public, its end may well come, but till then may it flourish with even increasing vigor, and those who take our places still better accomplish the purposes for which it was founded.

CATALOGUE OF SUBJECTS

DISCUSSED AT MEETINGS OF THE CLUB, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19.

44.	The Character of American Literature,	March	31, 1868.
45.	Hawthorne,	April	14, 1868.
46.	Washington and Napoleon,	April	28, 1868.
47.	The Humorists of the English Language,	May	19, 1868.

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| 48. | Political Morality, past and present, | September 15, 1868. |
| 49. | Queen Elizabeth, | September 29, 1868. |
| 50. | The History and Men of Oneida County, | October 20, 1868. |
| 51. | The same continued, | October 28, 1868. |
| 52. | <i>Shakspeare's Richard III,</i> | November 17, 1868. |
| 53. | Lord Brougham, | December 15, 1868. |
| 54. | Spain, its past, present and probable future, | December 21, 1868. |
| 55. | The Influence on America of the different Immigrant Races, | December 29, 1868. |
| 56. | Hallucinations, | January 12, 1869. |
| 57. | The Antiquity of Man, | February 2, 1869. |
| 58. | The Causes of the Greatness of Great Britain, and the Probability of its Continuance, | February 16, 1869. |
| 59. | The Unity of the Human Race, | March 2, 1869. |
| 60. | <i>Julius Cæsar,</i> | April 6, 1869. |
| 61. | <i>The Sources and Extent of Shakspeare's Inspiration,</i> | April 28, 1869. |
| 62. | Origin, Peculiarities and Influence of the Quakers, | May 4, 1869. |
| 63. | Charles Lamb, | May 18, 1869. |
| 64. | Lord Byron, | September 14, 1869. |
| 65. | Daniel Webster, | September 29, 1869. |
| 66. | Thomas Carlyle, | October 12, 1869. |
| 67. | Effects of Climate on National Character, | November 2, 1869. |
| 68. | Sir Walter Scott, | November 23, 1869. |
| 69. | The Darwinian Theory, | November 30, 1869. |
| 70. | Cardinal Wolsey, | December 14, 1869. |

71.	Voltaire,	December	28, 1869.
72.	The Porte Royalists,	January	18, 1870.
73.	The Bible in the Common Schools,	January	26, 1870.
74.	Thackeray,	February	8, 1870.
75.	<i>The Tempest</i> ,	February	22, 1870.
76.	The Present Position of France,	March	8, 1870.
77.	Witchcraft,	March	22, 1870.
78.	Robert Burns,	April	5, 1870.
79.	John Bunyan,	April	19, 1870.
80.	National and Social Amuse- ments,	May	3, 1870.
81.	The Huguenots,	October	18, 1870.
82.	Socialism,	November	1, 1870.
83.	The Merits of the War between France and Russia,	November	15, 1870.
84.	Loyola and the Jesuits,	November	29, 1870.
85.	Madame de Stael, and Female In- fluence on Literature,	December	13, 1870.
86.	William Cowper and his Writ- ings,	January	11, 1871.
87.	The Age of Lorenzo,	January	24, 1871.
88.	San Domingo,	February	7, 1871.
89.	Chatham and Pitt,	February	21, 1871.
90.	Charles James Fox,	March	9, 1871.
91.	<i>Midsummer Night's Dream</i> ,	March	21, 1871.
92.	Parliamentary Oratory of the time of Pitt and Fox, com- pared with that of the present day,	April	4, 1871.
93.	Superstitions,	April	18, 1871.
94.	Labor and Capital,	May	2, 1871.
95.	Irishmen,	May	16, 1871.

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| 96. | Misses Edgeworth, Bronté, Aus- | | |
| | tin, and George Eliott, | October | 17, 1871. |
| 97. | Martin Luther, | October | 31, 1871. |
| 98. | Conversation, | November | 14, 1871. |
| 99. | The Connection of Art and Reli- | | |
| | gion, | November | 28, 1871. |
| 100. | History and Effect of Immigra- | | |
| | tion on this Country, | December | 11, 1871. |
| 101. | The Genius of the Greeks, | January | 9, 1872. |
| 102. | Civil Service Reform, | January | 23, 1872. |
| 103. | The International Society and the | | |
| | Commune, | February | 6, 1872. |
| 104. | Egypt, | February | 20, 1872. |
| 105. | Benjamin Franklin, | March | 19, 1872. |
| 106. | Wordsworth, | April | 3, 1872. |
| 107. | Municipal Reform, | April | 30, 1872. |
| 108. | Socrates, | November | 12, 1872. |
| 109. | Trial by Jury, | November | 26, 1872. |
| 110. | The Age of Queen Anne, | December | 10, 1872. |
| 111. | Erasmus, | December | 23, 1872. |
| 112. | Coleridge, | January | 7, 1873. |
| 113. | The Prevailing Tendencies of | | |
| | the Age towards Republics or | | |
| | Constitutional Monarchies, | February | 4, 1873. |
| 114. | Froude, | February | 18, 1873. |
| 115. | The Genius of the Romans, | March | 4, 1873. |
| 116. | The Wesleys and Methodism, | March | 18, 1873. |
| 117. | The Force of the Individual in | | |
| | History, | April | 1, 1873. |
| 118. | Capital Punishment, | April | 14, 1873. |
| 119. | The Influence of Corporations, | April | 29, 1873. |
| 120. | Aristotle, | December | 2, 1873. |

121.	<i>The Man Shakspeare,</i>	December	17, 1873.
122.	The Capture of the "Virinius,"	January	6, 1874.
123.	Cicero,	January	21, 1874.
124.	A Postal Telegraph,	February	3, 1874.
125.	Dreams,	February	17, 1874.
126.	American Novelists,	March	3, 1874.
127.	The Civil Rights Bill,	March	17, 1874.
128.	Chaucer,	March	31, 1874.
129.	Millard Fillmore and Charles Sumner,	April	14, 1874.
130.	Plato,	October	27, 1874.
131.	Greek Art and Italian,	November	10, 1874.
132.	Tyndall's Materialism,	November	24, 1874.
133.	Grote and Guizot as Historians,	December	15, 1874.
134.	Free Trade,	December	29, 1874.
135.	<i>The Cæsar of History and of Shakspeare,</i>	January	12, 1875.
136.	Count Cavour and his Works,	January	25, 1875.
137.	Compulsory Education,	February	9, 1875.
138.	Are Republican Institutions fa- vorable to the Highest Intel- lectual Development of the Individual?	February	23, 1875.
139.	Newspapers,	March	9, 1875.
140.	The Influence of Climate on the Development of National Char- acter,	March	23, 1875.
141.	Budha and Buddhism,	April	6, 1875.
142.	Leaders of American Thought, (not including the living,)	April	20, 1875.
143.	<i>Womanhood in Shakspeare,</i>	May	14, 1875.

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| 144. | George Eliot and Charlotte
Brontë, | November 23, 1875. |
| 145. | The State of Morals during the
American Revolution, | December 7, 1875. |
| 146. | The Influence of Modern Civil-
ization on the Physical Condi-
tion of the Race, | December 21, 1875. |
| 147. | England under the Common-
wealth, | January 4, 1876. |
| 148. | Morris and Swinburne, | January 18, 1876. |
| 149. | Estimates of the Ablest Men we
have personally known, | February 8, 1876. |
| 150. | Same subject continued, | February 22, 1876. |
| 151. | Ought an intelligent Englishman
to advocate a Republic for
Great Britain? | March 7, 1876. |
| 152. | The Loyalists and Tories of the
American Revolution, | March 21, 1876. |
| 153. | <i>The Comic Element in Shaks-
peare,</i> | April 4, 1876. |
| 154. | Conversation, (second time,) | April 25, 1876. |
| 155. | Should Office Holders be allowed
to take part in Elections or
Caucuses? | May 9, 1876. |
| 156. | The Need of a Library for Utica,
and the Mode of procuring it, | November 14, 1876. |
| 157. | The Centennial Exhibition as an
Educator, | December 12, 1876. |
| 158. | The Relations and Duties of
Christian to non-Christian
peoples, | December 26, 1876. |

NOTE BY DR. BROWN.—By a rough distribution: Literary Sub-
jects, 52, (on Shakspeare, 16.) Historical and Biographical, 42.
Scientific, 11. Miscellaneous, 53.

159.	The Russian Empire,	January	9, 1877.
160.	Macaulay,	January	23, 1877.
161.	Mahomet and the Turks,	February	6, 1877.
162.	Tennyson,	February	20, 1877.
163.	Superstition,	March	20, 1877.
164.	Schlieman and his Discoveries,	April	3, 1877.
165.	Dante,	April	17, 1877.
166.	Cervantes,	November	13, 1877.
167.	The Ancient Races of America,	November	27, 1877.
168.	The Silver Question,	December	19, 1877.
169.	Humboldt,	January	9, 1878.
170.	De Quincy,	January	23, 1878.
171.	Modern Historical Science,	October	29, 1878.
172.	New York as a Colony,	November	12, 1878.
173.	<i>The Historic Worth of Shakspeare's plays,</i>	November	26, 1878.
174.	The last Work or Article that has interested the speaker,	December	10, 1878.
175.	Beaconsfield,	January	7, 1879.
176.	Socialism,	January	21, 1879.
177.	The Greek Tragedies,	February	4, 1879.
178.	The best English Prose-writer of the present Generation,	February	18, 1879.
179.	Influence of the Crusades,	March	11, 1879.
180.	British Rule in India,	March	25, 1879.
181.	The Hebrew Elements in Poetry,	April	15, 1879.
182.	The Chinese Question,	April	29, 1879.
183.	Republicanism in France,	November	25, 1879.
184.	Conscience, Its Nature and Laws,	December	10, 1879.
185.	<i>The Religion of Shakspeare,</i>	January	20, 1880.
186.	Inspiration,	February	3, 1880.
187.	Metternich's Memoirs,	February	17, 1880.

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| 188. | <i>The Sonnets of Shakspeare,</i> | March | 2, 1880. |
| 189. | The Humorists of the English
Language, | March | 17, 1880. |
| 190. | Nihilism, | November | 9, 1880. |
| 191. | Charles James Fox, | November | 23, 1880. |
| 192. | Nature and Law, | December | 7, 1880. |
| 193. | The Irish Question: The Remedy
for Ireland, | December | 21, 1880. |
| 194. | <i>The Politics of Shakspeare,</i> | January | 18, 1881. |
| 195. | The Government and Railroads, | February | 1, 1881. |
| 196. | The Rights of Prisoners and the
treatment of them, | February | 15, 1881. |
| 197. | Goethe, | March | 1, 1881. |
| 198. | The Human and Brute Mind, | March | 15, 1881. |
| 199. | The Township as an Element in
Political Development, | April | 12, 1881. |
| 200. | Thomas Carlyle, | November | 15, 1881. |
| 201. | English Surnames, | November | 29, 1881. |
| 202. | Heroes and Hero Worship, | December | 20, 1881. |
| 203. | The Permanent in Literature, | January | 10, 1882. |
| 204. | Assassinations and their Histor-
ical Significance, | January | 24, 1882. |
| 205. | French Literature of the Seven-
teenth Century, | February | 18, 1882. |
| 206. | Delusions, | February | 22, 1882. |
| 207. | Cities and their Influences, | March | 7, 1882. |
| 208. | <i>Characters of Macbeth and
Lady Macbeth,</i> | March | 28, 1882. |
| 209. | Arctic Explorations, | April | 19, 1882. |
| 210. | Christian Missions in their rela-
tion to Commerce, Art and
Literature, | November | 14, 1882. |

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| 211. | Clay, Calhoun and Webster, | November 28, 1882. |
| 212. | Herbert Spencer and his Social
Statics, | December 12, 1882. |
| 213. | Gladstone, | January 2, 1883. |
| 214. | Education by the State, | January 16, 1883. |
| 215. | The American Novel of the
present day, and Howells'
especially, | February 6, 1883. |
| 216. | Labor and Strikes, | February 20, 1883. |
| 217. | What is the Present Greatest
Need of Utica, | March 5, 1883. |
| 218. | Church Architecture, | March 21, 1883. |
| 219. | Mexico, | April 10, 1883. |
| 220. | <i>The Tempest and Macbeth con-
sidered in relation to the
intellectual change of their
author,</i> | November 13, 1883. |
| 221. | Sir Philip Sydney, | November 27, 1883. |
| 222. | Emigration or Movements of
Peoples, | December 12, 1883. |
| 223. | Protective Tariff, | January 8, 1884. |
| 224. | Matthew Arnold, | January 22, 1884. |
| 225. | The Expansion of England, | February 5, 1884. |
| 226. | Benjamin Franklin, | February 19, 1884. |
| 227. | Marcus Aurelius, | March 11, 1884. |
| 228. | Trial by Jury, | March 25, 1884. |
| 229. | "The Coming Slavery" and
"New Toryism;" Essays of
Spencer, | April 29, 1884. |
| 230. | John Bright, | November 18, 1884. |
| 231. | The proper Functions of Govern-
ment, | December 2, 1884. |

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| 232. | The African Problem in the
South, | December 16, 1884. |
| 233. | The Silver Question, | December 30, 1884. |
| 234. | The Isthmian Canal, | January 20, 1885. |
| 235. | The Adirondack Question, | February 3, 1885. |
| 236. | Some Disadvantages of the
License of the Modern Press, | February 17, 1885. |
| 237. | Thomas á Becket, | March 3, 1885. |
| 238. | The Freedom of Worship Bill, | March 17, 1885. |
| 239. | The Egyptian Question, | March 31, 1885. |
| 240. | <i>The Worship of Shakspeare,</i> | April 21, 1885. |
| 241. | Egyptian Mummies, | November 24, 1885. |
| 242. | The Servian and Bulgarian War, | December 8, 1885. |
| 243. | Robert Browning, | December 29, 1885. |
| 244. | Civil Service, | January 5, 1886. |
| 245. | The Revocation of the Edict of
Nantes, | January 19, 1886. |

COMPLETE ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Prof. George C. Sawyer,	}	Present at the meeting for organization, held January 5, 1866.
† Prof. D. S. Heffron,		
* Charles M. Davis,		
* Dr. S. G. Wolcott,		
Dr. M. M. Baggs,		
Ellis H. Roberts, not present at first meeting,		January 5, 1866.
† Rev. Samuel M. Campbell,	Elected January	5, 1866.
Robert S. Williams,	Elected January	5, 1866.
† Benjamin D. Gilbert,	Elected January	5, 1866.
Dr. John P. Gray,	Elected January	16, 1866.
† Rev. A. G. Vermilye, D. D.,	Elected January	16, 1866.
Hon. William J. Bacon,	Elected January	23, 1866.
† James K. Hitchcock,	Elected January	23, 1866.
* J. Watson Williams,	Elected February	6, 1866.
† Hon. Ward Hunt,	Elected February	27, 1866.
* Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D.,	Elected November	27, 1866.
† Alexander Seward,	Elected March	28, 1867.
John F. Seymour,	Elected January	7, 1868.
* Rev. Samuel G. Brown, D. D., LL. D.,		February 4, 1868.
Erastus Clark,	Elected September	15, 1868.
* Hon. Alexander S. Johnson,	Elected February	7, 1871.
† Dr. Judson B. Andrews,	Elected December	17, 1873.
Arthur M. Beardsley,	Elected December	17, 1873.
Francis G. Wood,	Elected December	17, 1873.

Rev. I. S. Hartley, D. D.,	Elected December 21, 1875.
Hon. M. H. Merwin,	Elected February 8, 1876.
Prof. Edward North,	Elected January 21, 1878.
Dr. Willis E. Ford,	Elected October 29, 1878.
Prof. Francis M. Burdick,	Elected November 23, 1880.
Joseph R. Swan,	Elected November 23, 1880.
Rev. Thomas J. Brown, D. D.,	Elected November 23, 1880.
Charles D. Adams,	Elected January 2, 1883.
Prof. A. H. Chester,	Elected January 16, 1883.
W. Stuart Walcott,	Elected December 2, 1884.
Abbott Foster,	Elected December 2, 1884.
Rev. John H. Egar, D. D.,	Elected December 16, 1884.

* Deceased; † Removed from the city; ‡ Resigned; || Elected Honorary Member.

RULES OF THE CLUB.

The customary mode of procedure of the Club, determined in part by the few rules adopted at its origin, and in part the result of later resolutions and practices, is as follows:

The number of members is not to exceed twenty-one. In case of a vacancy any member may name a candidate for admission; at the next ensuing meeting a ballot is held on such nomination, and if the candidate receives the unanimous vote of the members present he is declared elected; a candidate not receiving the unanimous vote can not be ballotted for a second time, except after a new nomination and a subsequent ballot.

The Club meets once a fortnight during the winter months, beginning the first Tuesday after the State elections, and closing about the middle of April. The hour of assembling is seven and one-half P. M., that of organization fifteen minutes of eight. The meetings are held in rotation at the houses of the members, proceeding alphabetically.

The member who is the host of the evening presides as its chairman. He also notifies in advance each member of the time, place and topic of the meeting at which he is thus to preside.

A secretary, who is elected annually, keeps a record of each meeting, including the place where it is held, the names of those present, the topic discussed, the one agreed on for future discussion, the place where the next meeting is to be held, together with miscellaneous proceedings if any such be had.*

At each meeting after the reading of the minutes by the secretary, the discussion of the evening is proceeded with. The chairman calls on each member to speak, the order being determined by the order of appearance of the respective names when drawn from a vase or other receptacle. No member is allowed to speak more than ten minutes until all of those present have been called on, including the host should he wish to speak. And with all the privilege of speaking is wholly optional.

*For several years the secretary recorded at considerable length not merely the tenor of the discussions, but the remarks of each of the speakers, and these were read at the meeting next ensuing; this practice has been of late abandoned.

At ten P. M. an entertainment is proffered, at which time the discussion is commonly closed. After the supper a subject is agreed on for the meeting to be held a month later; any member being allowed to propose one, which is then submitted to the approval of the majority present.

Miscellaneous business, if any should arise, including nominations and ballottings, concludes the exercise.

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